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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4TH, 1907.

It appears that the main for spelling reform, which has set in in England and America, is not confined to those countries. A similar movement has for some time been going on in France where certain persons have organized themselves into an Association for the purpose of obtaining what they term a reform of the French language. Their chief object is to do away with superfluous letters, and to adopt a spelling which will be as far as possible purely phonetic. In the main the movement is very much the same as that which has taken place in England and America, in the former country with very small results except in shorthand but which, in the latter, led to the comical incident of the President sending the manuscript of his Message to Congress to the printers in the reformed form, which however did not prove acceptable to the editors of the journals, who without condescending to any explanations, promptly translated the document and gave it its ordinary unimproved spelling.

Mons. Berthelot of the Académie Française contributes a very learned and exhaustive article on the subject to the *Revue des deux mondes* in which he succeeds in showing that the alterations proposed would serve no useful purpose and would lead to endless confusion. He indeed goes further and points out that any attempt to introduce the proposed reformed spelling under the authority of the Head of the Education Department and in connection especially with examinations would be a serious injustice and could not be allowed in a free country—to say nothing of the injustice which would also be inflicted upon the publishers of standard works, who if the

new system were established by authority, would be compelled to reprint a large number of works.

A point which is of special interest to readers in China is referred to by M. Berthelot in discussing the general merits of the question. He proves conclusively that in European languages just as in Chinese there have always been two distinct forms—the written and the spoken, and that the former has never been either in its nature or origin really phonetic. This has generally been considered a peculiarity of Chinese, but it is shown that exactly the same principle that applies to that language is also to be found in the languages of European countries. Upon this he observes that the principle upon which the reformers chiefly rely is that of phonography, that is the necessity of establishing an exact conformity between words and their pronunciation. They say that writing is the representation of the sound of the spoken word—the image of the voice, an opinion contrary to fact, as writing historically is shown to have begun by a representation of objects, the first phase of which we find among the ancient Mexicans.

"From this point," he continues, "have been derived by gradual modifications, and very different kinds of signs, the systems of hieroglyphics of Egypt and Chaldea; and an analogous system is still in force with the Chinese." He adds that our alphabetical systems have their origin in a transformation of the hieroglyphic signs whose original construction was not phonetic. In illustration of his subject M. Berthelot gives some startling instances of the variations in pronunciation which actually exist in the present day in different parts of France. Such a simple word as "moi" is pronounced in different places *mo* and *moé* as great a variation as is to be found in most words in Chinese between the Peking pronunciation and that in Canton, Poochow or even Shanghai. Curiously enough the "R-formers" have suggested as a remedy for this a system exactly similar to that which is adopted with more or less success in China—that is the adoption of one special standard of pronunciation as a kind of "Mandarin Dialect," which ought to be understood and adopted by all people of education. He justly observes that an attempt of this kind would be of little use as no amount of teaching at schools would prevent the local pronunciation becoming mixed up with that

which was taken as the standard. Of the truth of this we have ample illustrations in China, where the officials are all supposed to speak the pure Mandarin dialect but in reality always speak it with variations which are sufficient to indicate to the Chinese ear what province the speaker hails from. The impossibility of preserving a given pronunciation is in itself an ample ground for abandoning any attempt at introducing a fixed standard of spelling, on a phonetic basis; but the French "R-formers" who evidently do not intend to be baffled by any trifling difficulty, have suggested that the aid of the phonograph might be called in but, among other little difficulties, it is pointed out that the "records" for phonographs are obtained in wax and that so soft a material might be subject to awkward mechanical or chemical changes. These, however, would probably not be greater than in the course of years would arise in the recognised pronunciation itself so that even with all the appliances of modern science, it would prove impossible to maintain a phonetic standard of any language for any great length of time. On the whole we think that most people will agree with M. Berthelot that the matter is one of those in which it is better to leave well alone. Even orthography, painful as it may be to scholars to recognise the fact, is not invariable; much less so the pronunciation of words. The best that can be attained is a system recognised by general acceptance, but susceptible in some instances of varieties, the legitimacy of which will be recognised or repudiated by the educated public.

The English Mail of the 4th May was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

There were ten plague cases last week (nine fatal) making the totals to date respectively 60 and 52. There were only five cases of smallpox, three fatal. A European case of diphtheria was also reported.

Our Macao correspondent writes:—A syndicate has asked the Leal Senado for the right to put down an electric car line from Macao to Passalão, along the praia. The petition goes to the Governor.

A doctor who gave evidence at an inquest at Warring Camp, Sussex, said he remembered with a mother for improperly feeding her infant with biscuits, and she replied, Well, doctor, I ought to know. I have had thirteen children and buried eight.

Mr. John Roskrige Wood, of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A., and of the Hongkong Civil Service, elder son of the Rev. J. R. Wood, of 16 St. John's Park, London, N., Baptist minister, was on April 29th admitted as a student of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd June, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 377 to the Library and 132 to the Museum, and of Chinese 162 to the former and 2312 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 539 persons, and the Museum by 2,444.

The *Shanghai Times* of May 29th says:—Some colour of probability appears to be given to the rumour that H. E. Tsen Chuan-hsun, President of the Board of Posts and Communication, is about to be appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, and that H. E. Tsen Feng will then be transferred to Canton.

An unusually large number of gamblers appeared at the Magistrate's yesterday morning. Seventeen were arrested at 63 Nollah Lane, 13 at 121 Des Voeux Road West, seven (including four tramway conductors) from Bowring Canal Road West, and 13 from 125 Des Voeux Road West—59 in all. They were dealt with in the usual manner.

Foreigners who have recently been presented to the Dowager-Empress have generally remarked that Her Majesty is beginning to show more signs of her age than formerly. She is beginning, to look frail, though, a septuagenarian, she has not hitherto done, and the remarkable expression of alacrity and vigour is beginning to fade. The Emperor at these Imperial receptions still sits quietly without saying a word.

Report was made to the police yesterday morning by a shopkeeper at Takowan who stated that about 5.15 a.m. he was disturbed by a noise outside his premises. On opening the door he was confronted by four men, one of whom stabbed him on the left shoulder with some sharp instrument. They all disappeared then. He was unable to identify any of them. His story is regarded with suspicion.

We learn from a Port Arthur dispatch to the *Jiji* that the Admiralty of Port Arthur has decided to blow up all the steamers sunk at the entrance to the harbour, and has cancelled a notice of sale of the steamers recently issued. The cost of the work is estimated at Y300,000. The operations for blowing up the ships have been commenced, and it is expected that the entrance to the harbour will be free from obstacles before the end of the year.

President Roosevelt has issued an order to the war department that steps be taken to improve the horsemanship of the officers of the U.S. army. The order calls attention to the fact that there is a great lack of training of this sort among the officers and emphasizes the importance of such training. In pursuance of the President's order preparations are being made for the publication throughout the army together with prescribed drill in horsemanship.

A correspondent writing from Peking says:—I understand that an effort is being made by the Foreign Ministers to enlarge a portion of the canal near the Tungpian Mien on the Eastern side of the Tatar City as a swimming pool. Also to secure the area known as Buddha's Land for the erection of a building which will serve for picnic parties, etc. It is further suggested that if buildings were put up along the canal bank for foreign and Chinese traders the district might be turned into a useful commercial centre.

The Russo Chinese Bank has paid the sum of over 600,000 taels to the Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai, being the sum collected by the Russian authorities at Newchwang as customs tariffs which had been kept in the custody of the said customs house. An Imperial decree has ordered the sum to be paid to the Board of Communications as a fund of that board. The said Board has wired the Shanghai Taitai that as H.E. Chang Hsiao-sho will proceed to Peking to be appointed to the Board the sum may be handed over to him for transmission to Peking. The Shanghai Taitai has carried out the instruction as requested.

An American sailor, Charles J. Loll, from the U.S. ship *Ramona*, got off very lightly for assaulting the police. He and another man had been fighting in Ship Street, and when a look-out attempted to stop them the defendant hit him on the jaw so severely that it was dislocated, and the man had to be taken to hospital. Brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's yesterday morning, defendant pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly, but said he did not remember the assault. His Worship said he would take into consideration his excellent character and he imposed a fine of \$2 for the first offence and \$3 for the second.

The inquest resulting from the death of Corporal Harley, at the Tangle Burnetts, Singapore, on the night of May 14, was concluded on May 21, when a jury consisting of Captain Pyke and Messrs. Lloyd and Griffith brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death as the result of hemorrhage from the heart following stab wounds inflicted by Drummer Sandwell on the night of May 14th last. The Drummer being found guilty of culpable homicide. In pursuance with a suggestion from the Coroner, the jury added a rider recommending that Sandwell be placed under medical observation regarding his mental state. The Coroner recommended this, not because there was any evidence of madness, but because, from the evidence which had been given, the crime seemed inexplicable on any other hypothesis.

There will be a change of Indian battalions in the Far Eastern garrisons next relief season. The 41st Dogra, North China, will return to Cawnpore, and will be replaced by the 56th Punjab Rifles, now at Samana; the 119th Infantry will go from Hongkong to Sohar, and their place will be taken by the 13th Rajputs (the Shikharwati Regiment), Alipore; the 129th Baluchis will go to Karachi, and will be relieved by the 155th Mahratta Light Infantry from the same station; the 78th Pooja his, presently at Secunderabad, Madras, will relieve the 47th Sikhs in North China, which will return to Dera Ismail Khan; and the 93rd Russell's Infantry at Singapore will move to Bolarum on relief by the 26th Deccan Infantry.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis has taken a development which is probably without precedent in any constitutionally governed country—at least, since constitutional principles began to take definite shape. It is only another illustration of the utterly artificial nature of the whole proceeding. The Chamber of Deputies, by an overwhelming majority of all parties, and led by a former Conservative Premier, carried, in defiance of the Conservative opposition, an Eight Hours Bill for miners, and the Cabinet next day resigned. On Sunday the King issued a proclamation withdrawing the Bill, after it had been passed, and this strange decree, more strangely still, is counter-signed by the Ministers who two days before had laid down their seals.

"I will submit to all hardships, propping body by mind; I will hold riches light whether possessing or desired; I will live as one who knows that he was born for the service of all; what I have I will neither hoard like a miser nor squander like a spendthrift. I will do nothing for fame's sake—alms for a conscience's sake. I will have the assurance that the world is my country and the gods its governors, judges of word and deed. When I am called to depart I will do so with the avowal that I have kept a good conscience, that no man's liberty has been curtailed by me, nor mine by another. [The Stoic held that the wise man's soul was beyond the control of another.] The man who has these aims is on the road to the gods, even if he fall by the way." *Magnus tamen exidit ausus De Vita Beata.*

Considerable controversy has been aroused lately on the subject of the exhibitions of living statuary, which appear to have become very widespread recently in the music-halls of London and other large cities. After protests from many quarters, all holders of music-hall licences from the Watch Committee of Manchester have agreed to discontinue the exhibitions. The opposition to their continuance, as far as London is concerned, is to be concentrated in a deputation to the London County Council, headed, it is expected, by the Bishop of London. Curiously enough, the problem has become acute at Coventry, where the controversy as to the proper attire for Lady Godiva in the forthcoming pageant has been revived. The competition to take the part increases, and the committee have a difficult task in making a popular and suitable selection.

Mr. Will Crooks and his like are uncommonly hard to please. They have been clamouring for a reduction of armaments and for the lessening of expenditure on warlike material, and yet when Mr. Haldane takes them at their word and, with obvious logic, dismisses some thousands of workmen from Woolwich Arsenal, they raise an outcry and call upon the War Minister to keep the men at work. As the drummer said to the man he was flogging, there is no pleasing them; hit high or hit low, they grumble just the same. But the most serious fact of the situation is that we are dismissing skilled workmen, who will be only too eagerly snapped up by Germany and other foreign Powers, and set to work making guns and material for possible use against us.

CYCLES FOR POLICE.

An innovation, which should be watched with interest, has taken place in the French concession at Shanghai. Here the Chief of Police has created a police cycle corps consisting of Europeans, Chinese and Annamites, to the number of 20. These men are more particularly in charge of the Extension, and *L'Echo de Chine* writes eulogistically of the fine appearance of the native police on handsome new bicycles.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived Kobe at 4 p.m. on Friday the 31st May and left again at 4 a.m. Saturday for Yokohama where she is due at 5 a.m. on Monday the 3rd June.
The M.M. str. *Sydney* with the outward French Mail left Singapore on Monday the 3rd June at noon.
The E. & A. str. *Aldenhorn* from Sydney leaves Manila on 3rd June for this port.
The Den Line str. *Denawan* from Antwerp and London left Singapore on 30th May for this port.
The T.K.K. str. *America* sailed from Manila and is due at Hongkong Tuesday 4th June at daylight.
The str. *Shimosa* left Keelung for Hongkong on 2nd June and may be expected here on the afternoon of 4th June.
The P.M. str. *Siberia* sailed from Shanghai and is due at Hongkong Wednesday 5th June at 9 a.m.
The A.L. str. *Nippon* left Singapore for this port on 2nd June and is due here on 8th June.
The J.C.F. str. *Lein* str. *Yokohama* left Batavia for this port on the 2nd June and may be expected here on or about the 5th June.
The N.Y.K. str. *Yamato* (Australia Line) left Thos. Island for this port via Manila on the 30th May, and is expected here on the 10th June.
The O. & O. str. *China* will sail from Yokohama on the 5th June, and is therefore due at this port on the 13th June.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, June 1st.

Prince Fushimi sent a farewell message to the Press, in which he declares he is leaving England with regret, and says that from the day of his landing to the day of his departure he has received nothing but kindness, not only from the Royal Family but from all classes. The Prince has left £300 to London charities, and £100 to Liverpool; the papers publish most cordial farewell articles.

AN ENGINEER'S DEATH.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as coroner, conducted yesterday afternoon at the Magistrate's an inquiry concerning the death of Sapper J. C. Kelly, of the Royal Engineers, who on May 26th succumbed to injuries received by falling from a scaffolding at Wellington Works. The jury consisted of Messrs. W. H. Percell, R. Aitken, and L. N. Alvaraz.

Lieut. Finer, R.A.M.C., stated that on May 26th Sapper Kelly was brought to the hospital in an unconscious condition, with large bruises on the back and right side below the ribs. There were slight abrasions on both shins, as well as over the toes on both feet. He was breathing rapidly. Witness was able to feel two fractures of the skull. Death was due to multiple injuries.

Corporal Mounce, R.E., said that he was orderly corporal and remembered calling the roll at 10 p.m. on May 26th. Sapper Kelly answered to his name. He was then sitting on his bed and appeared to be all right. Lights were turned out at 10.15 and deceased should have been in bed then. At 11.15 witness, while standing on the verandah of the first floor, heard a crash in the direction of the bamboo scaffolding and saw something heavy fall. The body struck the scaffolding three times before reaching the ground. Witness at once went to see what had happened and saw the body of a man lying under the verandah. With two companions he hurried below and found Sapper Kelly lying on his back unconscious. He had the body at once removed to the military hospital.

Laurel Corporal Pascoe, R.E., spoke to having seen deceased in the canteen on the night in question. He had had a vocal drink. At the north side of the barracks there is a bamboo ladder, up which he had seen Sapper Kelly climb about a week before his death. He cautioned him about it, telling him that it was not safe, but in spite of that he saw Kelly on the ladder a day or two afterwards.

Coy. Sergt. Major Vigar said the deceased arrived in the Colony in December, 1905. He was very obedient but gave way to drink to some extent, being very easily led.

His Worship remarked that no one saw him fall, but it was obvious what had happened. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

MANCHESTER AND JAPAN.

Japan, which is taking not only a considerable bulk of Lancashire goods but of textile machinery (perhaps later to be used in competition against our manufacturers), is showing much enterprise in the acquisition of knowledge with regard to our industries and trade methods. The Japanese Government is giving very liberal facilities to its well-educated young men to enter English works for the sake of experience, and in Manchester and one or two other cities these observant young fellows are all eyes and ears, whether in engineering shop or warehouse. The question of possible competition in the future does not seem to weigh so much as the importance of the closer association of the manufacturers with the Far East. The coming of the Japanese students has let to trade development in various ways, and, on the whole, Manchester business has benefited by the presence of these versatile pioneers, for, as a rule, they send very favourable reports of our doings to the land of the Mikado. Nor is Manchester averse to a visit from Japan. Consequently Baron Kitchi, ex-Minister of Education, has promised to give two lectures in the city—one on physical training and school hygiene, and the other on education in Japan. The Dutch, even more than the Germans and the French, are following in the steps of Japan, and are sending to Manchester a number of young men who, after a year's business volunteering, go on to Java or other distant markets. *—British Trade Review.*

DRAINAGE OF COMMON ROADS.

Reverting again to the report by Professor Ira Baker, the *Engineering Times* quotes the following useful passage:—"The most important work in maintaining an earth road is to keep the surface smooth, so that the rain-water will flow quickly into the side ditches. If the surface of the roadway is properly formed and kept smooth, the water will be shed into the side ditches and do comparatively little harm; but if it remain upon the surface it will be absorbed and convert the road into mud. If all ruts, depressions, and mud holes are not filled as soon as they appear, they will retain the water upon the surface to be removed only by gradually soaking into the road-bed and by slowly evaporating, and each passing wheel or hoof will help to destroy the road. A large amount of money, our common enemy adds, is annually spent upon the roads in this country. At times, as we come across especially bad patches, we wonder whether the money is being spent efficiently. That the cost of upkeep has increased during the last ten years owing to the motor traffic, which is now so important, no one will deny. It is in the interests of the public and the motorists alike that the roads should be maintained in good order. The above publication contains one of the most valuable elementary principles of the art of road-making, but judging from some of the country roads in England it is not always kept in mind by the surveyors. We think that if a certain sum of money were to be devoted to experimental work in connection with road-making it would be money well spent."

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 3rd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (C.J. B.P.).

CLAIM ON A MORTGAGE.

Chen Ki, of 237 Wing Lok Street, gentleman, sued David Sesson and Co., Ltd., of 8A Des Voeux Road, merchants, to have an account taken of what, if anything, was due on a mortgage dated December 3rd, 1903, and made between the plaintiff of the first part, Lo Koon-hing of the second part and the defendants of the third part, and to redeem the property comprised therein.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Dawson, Looker and Dawson).

The statement of claim set out that by an indenture of mortgage dated December 3rd, 1903, the plaintiff assigned to the defendants a parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as section A, of Island Lot No. 797 by way of mortgage, to secure the payment to the defendant company by one, Lo Koon-hing, the compradore of the defendant company, of any monies due by the said Lo Koon-hing as in the said indenture provided. On November 28th, 1906, the defendant company gave notice to the plaintiff that there was then due by the said Lo Koon-hing to the defendant company under obligation of compradore, the sum of \$300,000, and in the month of December 1906, the defendant company entered into possession of the said mortgaged property, and have since collected rents and profits thereon. The plaintiff was ready and willing to pay whatever sum, if any, was further due to the defendant company under and by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage. The plaintiff claimed an account of what, if anything, was due and owing by the plaintiff company under and by virtue of the said mortgage, and redemption.

The defendants admitted in the statement of defence that under the provisions of the indenture of mortgage referred to in the statement of claim, they now held section A, of Island Lot 797 as security for the payment to them by Lo Koon-hing of the sum of \$407,235.58 which sum was due and owing by the said Lo Koon-hing as their compradore. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was either ready or willing to pay to them the said sum of \$407,235.58 or any other sum which was due to the defendants under and by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage.

Mr. Slade stated that while not ready to pay the defendants the amount they claimed, his client was perfectly willing to pay everything that was due. Before dealing with accounts, he wished to say a word regarding the procedure in a redemption suit. Here we followed the home practice. As soon as the facts were admitted that a mortgage had, when his mortgage was admitted and he was admitted to be mortgagee—that was to say, that the assignment he had made was admitted to be by way of mortgage and not by way of assignment, then the mortgagee was at any time absolutely entitled to judgment for redemption.

Mr. Pollock said the mortgage was not in the ordinary form, and asserted that so long as there was a claim against the compradores there could be no re-assignment—no redemption. The plaintiff had not established any right to redeem. Defendants had a claim, and on that claim had taken possession of the property. The agreement signed by plaintiff specified particularly that the European books of the defendant firm were to be taken as conclusive proof of the amount due. The books were kept in detail and reasonable inspection would be allowed. Apart from any suggestion of fraud, Mr. Pollock argued that the books must be taken as conclusive. All he had to do was to show that his client had suffered a loss on any contract for which the compradores were liable to take away the right of redemption.

After argument on legal points His Lordship ordered accounts to be taken, inquiry made, and inspection given. He gave judgment on clause 12 of the agreement between the parties and on the power of sale, an ultimatum of judgment to be given in the event of it being held to be included in the mortgage. Any question of interpretation to be raised specially. Accounts to be taken in three months, with liberty to apply for an extension of time.

JAPAN'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

According to the latest investigations the naval strength of Japan is as follows:

Nature of war-ship.	Number	Aggregate tonnage.
Battleships	13	162,000
Armoured cruisers	8	33,000
1st class cruisers	8	33,200
2nd class cruisers	45	210,400
Torpedo destroyers	59	21,000
Torpedo boats	78	7,000
Submarine boats	8	350
Total	213	516,950

The warships now in course of construction comprise the armoured cruiser *Baki* (13,000 tons), the armoured cruiser *Kawano* (13,000 tons), the dispatch boat *Mogami* (1,000 tons), the dispatch boat *Tone* (3,000 tons), and the dispatch boat *Yodo* (3,000 tons). The naval strength at the end of the end of next fiscal year will therefore amount to about 550,000 tons. Even striking out the *Naniwa*, *Tatsumi*, and other old boats a naval strength of about 530,000 tons will be maintained.

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WEST HAM SCANDALS.

NINE GUARDIANS SENT TO PRISON.
Nine of the West Ham Guardians, who were charged with corrupt practices and conspiracy have been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to periods of imprisonment ranging from two years to six months. Early in December, arrests were made in connection with the coal contract scandal at the West Ham Union, and before the end of the month, eight persons had been proceeded against.

Their descriptions were as follows:—
George Arthur Crump, aged fifty-five, news agent, Leyton (guardian); Richard Philip Tarrant, forty-six, tailor, Canning Town (guardian); Frank William Hill, thirty-two, printer, East Ham (guardian); John Anderson, forty-five, estate agent, Walthamstow, also of Holmwood, Kelworth Avenue, Southend (guardian); Edward John Hodgkin, thirty-nine (master of West Ham Work House); Lewis George Hill, thirty-three (ex-steward at the infirmary); Whipple-cross-road (Leytonstone); Alfred Richards, thirty-seven (ex-strokekeeper at the infirmary) and John Baird, thirty-seven (chief engineer at the infirmary).

Further arrests followed, and shortly after Christmas six members and four officials of the West Ham Board of Guardians were being charged under the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, and some of them also on a general charge of conspiracy.

Sensational statements were made by Mrs. Bond, wife of an ex-contraband, who has been undergoing a term of imprisonment in connection with the alleged frauds.

She explained what took place after her husband was convicted. On September 8th, Crump called on her and said he had heard from her stepson Harry that she "hadn't much to live upon." After some conversation he offered assistance, and when she objected to charity, he said, "Oh, you mustn't take it as charity, but as one friend helping another."

In further conversation, Mrs. Bond told Crump that she saw no reason why her husband should suffer when other men more guilty than he were at liberty.

At the same interview Crump asked if Anderson had been to see her. As he had not been up to this time, Mrs. Bond said so, and Crump replied, "He will call in a day or two; he is the man."

Mr. Hodgkin: Did you ask what that meant?—Yes, and Crump replied, "It is our champagne blooder. I had never heard of the term before, and when I asked what it meant, he replied, 'That's all I can say; he is our champagne blooder.'"

One of the accused men committed suicide some weeks ago.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

A discovery recently made at Scarborough, in Yorkshire, is interesting as showing that a state of things prevailing in England as regards the right of minting copper coins not unlike the grants made in Korea of late years for the manufacture of nickels and also that the practice led in the one case as in the other to legal coinage. It appears that during the excavation of a well in the ruins of Scarborough Castle, a number of old coins and bits of metal were discovered. Some of these were sent to Mr. H. A. Grueber, the Keeper of the Coins at the British Museum, who has forwarded an interesting reply to Johnstone Hastings Fowler, the Deputy Mayor of Scarborough. Mr. Fowler writes as follows:—

"The find consists of a large mass of copper or bronze strips, out of which coins have been punched, together with a number of imperfectly struck coins. The find took place at a distance of 1300 ft. from the surface. I have submitted specimens to Mr. H. A. Grueber, the Keeper of Coins at the British Museum, and he pronounces the coins to be incomplete farthings of Charles I., issued between 1626 and 1630. It appears that the right to issue coins was granted by Charles I. to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Craze, who, no doubt, made a considerable profit on their monopoly. The result of this monopoly seems to have been that extensive forgeries on these coins took place, and Mr. Grueber is of opinion that the coins found in the castle are forgeries struck at the time, and that in all probability they were thrown down the well to avoid detection."

Private monopolies of coinage would thus seem to have had the same effect of encouraging unlicensed minting in the seventeenth century in England as in the twentieth century in Korea. In both cases the licensed and unlicensed mints obtained their profits from the difference between the real and the fictitious value of the metal after it passed into the currency, the false coin being of an equal intrinsic value with the genuine—*Japan Chronicle*.

TWO GOLFING STORIES.

A well-known Cayton golfer writes to a Colombo paper:—Here with are two yarns told by Ben Sayers. They are taken from that book, "Great Golfers in the Making" by Henry Leach. I have just received it from home. The stories are new, I think, and worth printing.

And talking of caddies generally, we have had some very funny fellows at North Berwick, and some good stories are told of them. On one occasion one of our caddies, whose education and counting ability were decidedly limited, was carrying for a gentleman, who always persisted in asking him how many he had played, and the caddie never knew, only saying in reply "Oh, it's all right, Sir." At length, at one hole where the player was doing badly and making a tremendous number of strokes, he asked him the same question, and got the usual reply. Then, getting angry, the player threatened to report him for not attending to the game, to which the answer came quickly: "It's not a caddie you're needing, it's a clerk!"

"While writing about teaching, I may say that I think it is a great mistake for anyone who has not played golf from his youth to attempt to learn it quite unaided. He is almost certain, if he does so, to contract some fault in his game, which, once taken on, it is well nigh impossible to get rid of. He should always get advice, first of all, at least, from some player, whether a golfing friend or a professional. In this connection I might relate an incident, which happened not so long ago in my own shop at North Berwick. A young fellow came in to buy a golf bag, and in one day and asked for the loan of two clubs, as he wished to try to play, and some of my men—*in a joke*, I suppose, as they knew him well—gave him a right and a left-handed club. Away he went, quite pleased; but some of the men hanging about outside pointed out the difference between the two clubs, so back he came to the shop again for an explanation, when, in furtherance to the joke, he was told that the one was for playing the course out, and that he was to use the other after he turned to come home."

MAIL TABLES
FOR 1907.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
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On Paper ... 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1907.

JAPAN'S MILITARY SYSTEM

THE REASON FOR ITS EFFICIENCY.

A Japanese correspondent writes to a London paper:—

Whilst in Japan we have every reason to be satisfied with a military system which costs £2½ but half-a-crown per head (English money) per annum, and yet proves itself, when put to the test, adequate for the protection of the nation's interests. It would be important in us to suggest that a similar system might or could be equal to the needs of Great Britain. There are perhaps one or two little matters connected with our service, however, which we think are not universally understood. Everyone may be aware that all Japanese male subjects from the time they become seventeen years old until they reach forty are liable to military service. It is not always reliable, however, in Europe that this means in practice—not merely in theory—the inclusion into the ranks of the army of men of all grades of society, from the Imperial prince, who are closely related to the Emperor, down to the humblest of his Majesty's people, and that in the ranks undergoing drill will be found at any time the son of a marquis or a duke, or a nobleman, or a gentleman, or a farmer, or a shopkeeper.

The question may be put: How is it that the son of a nobleman, who presumably would prefer the training suitable to enable him to fulfil the duties of an officer rather than those of a private, may be found with rifle in hand and knapsack on back, beginning, as it were, at the very bottom of the tree in this fashion? The answer is that all Japanese officers when they join go through a year's training in the ranks on this basis. For the first three months they are private, subject to precisely the same regulations as the common soldier, the single exception being that they are always invited to join the officers' mess at meals; the next three months they are corporals; the following three months they become sergeants, and so on. The result of this arrangement is that every officer has in reality "risen from the ranks" as to speak, and is acquainted with every part of the duty of those over whom he will in the natural order of things presently be called on to exercise control. In practice this close association of the officers with their men for a time is never found to lessen in the slightest degree the respect which the rank and file owe to them at all times for those in military station above them; on the contrary, it is believed to contribute not little to that spirit of absolute devotion which privates and non-commissioned officers alike display to make their superiors officers of or on the battlefield, as illustrated by numerous cases recorded in connection with the late war.

Prince Fushimi, now a full general, might in his day have been seen with a knapsack on his shoulders going through the routine of drill in the ranks with men of all grades, and the same remark applies to the young princes of the different branches of the Imperial house. It is to be noted that in Japan to this day the military system is not a system of military education, as in Europe, but a system of military training, as in the Imperial army, and to the primary necessity of Shinto-Memorialism—complete attainment by scrupulous care—in one word—"thoroughness." Prince Fushimi, as it happened, was the first of the Imperial princes to undergo this rigorous training, but all of the members of the Imperial families who have entered the army have followed in his footsteps in this regard, those who have joined Cavalry regiments having had to groom their horses in exactly the way that their fellow-troopers for the time being were required to do, and they always declare themselves to be the better for this experience of barracks life.

Conscription—to give it the Continental term—cannot be said to press heavily upon us in Japan. The word with us is the old-fashioned conscription, and though by the law all are liable, only about one-third are called upon for service out of 550,000, or thereabouts, who become liable in any given year. In 1901, for example, 7 per cent. were exempted for various reasons (physical defects, &c.) from service altogether, 45 per cent. were exempted from that particular levy, and in 21 per cent. of the cases the levy was indefinitely postponed, so that only some 30 per cent. of the total number had to undergo military training before the war. As, however, the number over eight millions in our whole population, who are males between seventeen and forty, and therefore liable for military service, making just 36 per cent. of the male population of the Empire, it means that we have at any time a very large reserve of trained men.

INDIAN DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

Everyone interested in medico-legal cases knows how difficult it sometimes is to recognise a blood stain, especially if it is old, and more especially if the summer heat of India has scorched it.

Dr. Hankin, the Chemical Examiner to the Government of the United Provinces, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has lately published a paper on improved methods for recognition of blood and other such stains, which paper contains the results of research that he has carried on during the last four years.

The methods in question are briefly summarised as follows:—With regard to blood stains I found that it is not necessary to dissolve the stain in order to apply the spectroscopic test. By simply moistening the dry stain (on a piece of blotting for instance) with a solution of ammonium sulphide the colouring matter of the blood is so altered that it will give the distinctive spectrum of reduced haemochromogen, although in an apparently undissolved condition on the fibre. This observation has some practical importance in that blood stains dried in a tropical climate occasionally become so insoluble that they respond to ordinary tests either with difficulty or not at all. The discovery should be of value to criminologists all over the world.

THE LATE MR. J. H. SMITH.

A CLAIM TO HIS MILLIONS.

A New York message states that a London dispatch to the *New York Times* is to the effect that Sir George Alexander Cooper, Bart, and Lady Cooper sailed recently on the steamer *Deutschland* for the United States to aid in the settlement of the estates of Mr. James Henry ("Silent") Smith, who died in Kyoto while on a honeymoon trip around the world. Lady Cooper is a sister to Mr. Smith, and her English friends understand that the greater part of his estates, which is reported to amount to over \$70,000,000, has been left to her by his will.

The Coopers, it is said, will stay in the United States until July, by which time it is hoped that the plans for the settlement of the estate will have been completed. Lady Cooper is a sister to Mr. Smith, and her English friends understand that the greater part of his estates, which is reported to amount to over \$70,000,000, has been left to her by his will.

Nature's Own Food
The concentrated
nourishment
of Fresh Milk

PLASMON

One ounce contains more food
value than a beef steak.

TRY
PLASMON

OATS
COCOA
Go twice
as far as
any others

A Good Appetite

comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily be obtained by using

Beecham's Pills.

They are a reliable remedy for the cure of
BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,
and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.
They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages. Every woman Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors in boxes, price 9d., 1d. and 2s.

estate. Sir George Cooper was a country baronet when his wife inherited her millions. Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Emma Smith and popular in Chicago society.

The *New York Times* adds that should the news called by its London correspondent be confirmed Lady Cooper will become the richest woman in the world. A similar statement was made in London to Mrs. Smith, to whom, it was stated in another message, the deceased millionaire had left the whole of his fortune.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Copalabs,
Cubens, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES' REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

APIOLINE

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny
royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris

HONGKONG CANTON LINE
OF STEAMERS.

OF THE
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE
L'EXTREME ORIENT.
S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1900 tons, 14 knots
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1900 tons,
14 knots.

THE SPEEDIEST, MOST LUXURIOUSLY
APPOINTED AND PUNCTUAL STEAMERS
ON THE LINE.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M.
(Saturdays Excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M.
(Sundays Excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French
Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fans and were specially built for this trade.
Excellent cuisine.

For further particulars, please apply to
E. PASQUET & CO., Canton Agents.
BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. 688

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT AND MRS. MAY will be "AT HOME" at Mountain Lodge on THURSDAY, the 13th inst. from 4 to 6.30 p.m.

There will be Tennis and Croquet.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1023

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURED with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 5th June, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOM, No. 8A, Queen's Road Central, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Terms:—As usual.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1026

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 6th June, 1907, at 2 p.m., at No. 12, Robinson Road, Kowloon, SUNDRY OFFICE FURNITURE.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1027

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 6th June, 1907, at 2 p.m., at No. 1, Hamphrey's Arcade, Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1028

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN,"

Captain J. S. Ross, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPELLE & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1029

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON,"

Capt. Tarabochini, will leave for the above places TUESDAY, the 11th inst., a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Princes Building.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 3

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRITISH, to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FR. FERDINAND,"

Captain Matcovici, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th inst.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Princes Building.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 3

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

FROM JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR.

THE Chartered J.C.J. Lijn Steamship

"HILARY,"

Captain Mecker, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Any cargo impeding her discharge and/or cargo left on board after the 6th inst., will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Head Agency of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1907. 1030

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NO. 3, "ORMSBY TERRACE," Kowloon, from 1st July. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1024

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

THOMAS' HOTEL, on Long or Short Lease, with or without all the Furniture, Fixtures, etc. now on the Premises.

Apply to—

THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1025

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SYDNEY,"

Captain Barillon, will be despatched for the above Ports MONDAY, the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 2

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this Day authorized Mr. FRITZ LIEB to Sign our Firm, ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 912

NOTICE.

Mrs. OLIVER, beg to notify the Public that the NEW TRAVELLERS HOTEL was RE-OPENED on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1st.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1907. 1022

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

MR. H. DEWSBURY has been appointed to take charge of the KOWLOON DISPENSARY until further notice.

By Order,

For A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., J. A. TARRANT, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 998

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of SECRETARY to the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Applications, to be made in writing only, to be addressed to the Chairman,

EDBERT A. HEWETT, Chairman.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1011

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON."

By ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 985

GRAND OPENING OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER the auspices of the Canton Nam Kung Public College, there will be opened to the Public at 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (three doors above Supreme Court), from 15th MAY, 1907, a Grand Exhibition of exquisite Art Treasures comprising: PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS, TAPESTRY, ARTISTIC MARBLE and BRONZE, BUSTS and STATUARY, ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN WARES, beautiful articles of decorative furniture, including a bedroom suite in Crystal and a handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, rare caskets, bric-a-brac, bronzes and other specimens of Virtu collected by connoisseurs in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the exhibitors.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the nett proceeds of which will be devoted to the educational funds of the Canton Nam Kung Public College.

From 12 Noon to 5 p.m., and 7 to 10 p.m.

Adults 50 cents.

Children 25 cents.

Soldiers in Uniform . . . 25 cents.

Tickets may be had at Entrance.

T. H. TAI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 916

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by admeasurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors,

10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS.

100 for \$0.80 500 for \$3.50

150 " 1.75 1000 " 10.00

200 " 2.50 1500 " 15.00

250 " 3.75 2000 " 20.00

275 " 4.00 3000 " 25.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c. &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS and other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

675

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1906. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 27th February 1907

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1907, at 3 p.m., on board, (If not previously sold by private contract), (as she now lies off Stonecutters) The Dutch Steamer

"JAPARA."

Terms:—25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer and the Balance within one week.

The above steamer is not to trade in Netherlands Indian Waters under a penalty of \$4,000.00 for each and every time she may enter Netherlands Indian Waters, unless under FORCE MAJEURE, this same condition to be imposed upon by the purchaser to each successive buyer.

A Steam Launch will leave BLAKE PIER at 2.30 p.m. to convey intending Purchasers.

For Full Particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 965

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1907. 97

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 189

TO BE LET.

NO. 3, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Unfurnished.

The COTTAGE, BARKER ROAD, Unfurnished from September.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in BARKER ROAD, Unfurnished.

Apply to—

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1907. 1900

TO LET.

OFFICES No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET, Centrally situated and within easy reach of the principal Banks and business houses. Apply on the premises to—

TATA & CO.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. 105

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Offices and Godown.

Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1907. 410

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARVON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HEWAN & Co., No. 15, Connaught Road, West.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

With Possession from 1st JUNE—

GODOWN, built of brick with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 970

TO LET.

"STONEHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 27, 29 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD, 3 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

No. 90 & 91 GODOWN PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 108

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD, GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 94

TO LET.

From 1st JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 809

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

WELLBURN, No. 81 the PRAX.

Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 1137

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 192

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 49, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.

Apply to—

ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907. 880

TO LET.

NO. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road.

Apply to—

J. R. MICHAEL, No. 1, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1007

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, KOWLOON. Containing 9 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 992

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamshau, Canton.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The American Mail, with the American mail left Manila, and may be expected here today, at 9 a.m.
The S. S. "HONAN," with the American mail, left Shanghai, and may be expected here to-morrow, at 9 a.m.
The S. S. "HONAN," with the German mail of the 7th May, left Singapore on Saturday, the 1st inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 6 p.m.
The S. S. "HONAN," with the French mail of the 10th May, left Singapore on Monday, the 3rd inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 10th inst.
This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 9th April.

FOR	PER	DATE
Manila	Nord	Tuesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Hohow and Hainan	Chilli	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow and Deli	Signal	Tuesday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay	Himekima Maru	Tuesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Tianhai	Tuesday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Samarang and Soerabaya	Dandi Maru	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore	Binkhuon	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Borao	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Chasing	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Shoshu Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.

EUROPE, INDIA VIA TUTUCORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Cebu and Hilo	Sungkiang	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Hohow	Wednesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Choyang	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore and New York	Shimosa	Thursday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Kueiyang	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Loongang	Friday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, Fremantle	Kueichow	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Tai Maru	Friday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Saturday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Saturday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Sunday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Poochow	Monday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Tango Maru	Monday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.

Manila	Sui Tai	Monday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Monday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Monday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Tuesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Tuesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 11th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Tuesday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Wednesday, 12th, NOON.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 12th, NOON.
Manila	Kueichow	Wednesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Wednesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Thursday, 13th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Friday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Poochow	Friday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tango Maru	Friday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Manila	Sui Tai	Friday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Friday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Friday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Saturday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Saturday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Sunday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Poochow	Sunday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tango Maru	Sunday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Manila	Sui Tai	Monday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Monday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Tuesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Tuesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Tuesday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Poochow	Wednesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Wednesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Wednesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Thursday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Friday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Poochow	Friday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tango Maru	Friday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Manila	Sui Tai	Saturday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Saturday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Saturday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Sunday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Sunday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Sunday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Sunday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Sunday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Monday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Poochow	Monday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tango Maru	Monday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Yokohama	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Treant	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kueichow	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yingchow	Wednesday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	Manan Maru	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Poochow	Thursday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tango Maru	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

TO-MORROW.
Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Room, C. de M. C. Vieira-Ribeiro, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Juno 3rd.	
ON LONDON.--	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 25
Bank Bills, on demand	2 25 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 25
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 25
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 25
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3 1/2
ON PARIS--	
Bank Bills, on demand	2 77
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 82
ON NEW YORK--	
on demand	2 2 1/2
ON NEW YORK.--	
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	54 1/2
ON BOMBAY--	
Telegraphic Transfer	163 1/2
Bank, on demand	164
ON CALCUTTA--	
Telegraphic Transfer	163 1/2
Bank, on demand	164
ON SHANGHAI--	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA--	
Bank, On demand	107 1/2
ON MANILA--	
On demand--Pase--100 p.c.	
ON SINGAPORE--	
On demand	132
ON HONGKONG--	
On demand	136 1/2
ON SAIGON--	
On demand	4 p.c.
ON BANGKOK--	
On demand	67
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	89.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	247.70
DAR SILVER, per oz.	31 1/2